

ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

Published Daily, Weekly, Sunday.

The Daily, per year, \$5.00
 The Sunday, per year, \$2.00
 The Daily and Sunday, per year, \$6.00
 The Weekly, per year, \$1.00
 All orders must be accompanied by cash or check.
 At these reduced rates all subscriptions must be paid in advance.

Contributors must send copies of articles, and will not be returned unless accompanied by return postage.

Where To Find The Constitution.
 The Constitution can be found on sale at the following places:

WASHINGTON—Metropolitan Hotel.
 ALEXANDRIA—H. D. Drew & Co.
 NEW YORK—Brentano's, corner Broadway and Sixth Street.
 CHICAGO—P. O. News Company, 21 Adams Street, Great Northern Hotel.
 DENVER—C. O. Hamilton & Kendrick.
 LOUISVILLE—Butcher Bros.
 LANSING CITY, MI.—J. W. May & Co.
 Do not pay the carriers. We have regular collectors.

12 CENTS PER WEEK.

For The Daily Constitution, or 50 cents per calendar month. Sixteen cents per week or The Daily and Sunday Constitution, or 1 cent per calendar month, or 1 cent per copy by address by carrier in the city of Atlanta. Send in your name at once.

NICHOLS & HOLLIDAY, Constitution Building, sole advertising managers for all territory outside of Atlanta.

FOR \$2.00

The Constitution may be had for the balance of the year.

DURING THE COMING three months the eyes of the people of the United States will be upon Atlanta, because of the great exposition.

Visitors of the world will be here from all sections, making Atlanta, for the time being, the news center of the world.

THE NEW CONGRESS will assemble during the same period, giving character to the presidential contest of 1896. In the deliberations of that body every citizen is interested, for its decisions will make either well or woe for the people.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE will meet October, the closing session, in which the great measures will be pushed to a final action.

Those who wish to keep abreast of state history, and those who will vote the taxes to pay, will be fully informed through "The Constitution" about what is going on.

THE FALL ELECTIONS in Kentucky will mark the battle between the people and the bondholders. In a varying fortitude of feeling, the people will be the greatest interest, and no pains or expense will be spared by "The Constitution" to photograph the events of the day.

THE STRUGGLE FOR CUPP'S INDEPENDENCE will take definite form in the middle of October. It is likely that the United States will recognize the belated rights of the people of Kentucky. The constitution's news columns will trace one day to day the struggle of Americans for freedom from European rule.

TWO DOLLARS.

At this week, "The Constitution" will take the paper to cover the time in which these important events are transpiring, and in your order at once.

Atlanta Hotel Keepers.

And those who desire taking boarders during the exposition should keep "The Constitution" for sale to their guests.

It will be impossible to do without it, as every morning it will give a full directory of what is to take place, and give a full history of the exposition, giving a full history of the exposition, giving a full history of the exposition.

Strangers Visiting the City.

Having of course a more complete "The Constitution" delivered to them every morning.

No one can do without "The Constitution" during the next four months.

FOR FIVE CENTS.

You can get a full and complete history of the origin and development of the Cotton States and International Exposition.

The Constitution of Sunday, September 15, containing full proceedings of the opening exercises of the Cotton States and International Exposition.

A picture of President Collier.

Pictures in groups of all the directors.

Pictures of the main buildings and odd ones.

The papers will be wrapped and sent prepaid to any address for 5 cents.

Another Five Cents.

Get the Constitution of September 15, containing the full proceedings of the opening exercises of the Cotton States and International Exposition.

10 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., September 24, 1895.

Its Possibilities.

The tremendous possibilities of the exposition in aiding the development of Atlanta, Georgia and the south, hardly be estimated except by those who have made it their business to study the effects of the great industrial movements that have marked the progress of the country during the past twenty years.

It would be an easy matter to trace the first important wave of development after the war to the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, while the extraordinary improvement of Atlanta as the cotton exposition of 1881 must be familiar to all who have taken the trouble to put cause and effect together, with other important exhibitions of social and industrial nature. We risk nothing in saying that the great Cotton States and International Exposition now in progress in Atlanta is more important and more impressive than the Centennial show, and second only in its scope and variety to the Columbian Exposition at Chicago. Its social features will be far more important than those of Chicago. The men of the north and south coming to the exposition will not see for themselves the true state of the country—the political and social organism—but will, for the first time, have their eyes opened to the true condition of the people, and the possibilities of the section, magnificent beyond description.

All this has been said before, but up to this hour it could be said only with truth. Now, however, there is no doubt that the Atlanta Exposition is the realization of the brightest dreams of the south ever conceived, and that have not the hope, but the reality, not the suggestion, but the fact.

We will draw on the minds of all thoughtful people who come to Atlanta during the exposition. The scope, variety and brilliancy of the show have

never been surpassed in this country, except at Chicago, and we have in these grounds all that was worth seeing at Chicago.

A Pointer for the President.

During the last Cuban rebellion, twenty-four years ago, President Grant in his message to congress said:

"Our naval commanders in Cuban waters have been instructed, in case it should become necessary, to spare no effort to protect the lives and the property of bona fide American citizens, and to maintain the dignity of the flag."

This has the genuine American ring, and it is as much needed now as it was then.

The New York Sun says:

It remains to be seen what announcement President Cleveland will decide to make on this same subject. Hitherto this season our war vessels in Gulf waters seem to have been engaged in helping those of Spain to prevent any unlawful expeditions from reaching Cuba. So far as the enforcement of our neutrality laws is concerned, this policy is well, since we are bound to discharge all international obligations toward Spain, and we might be liable to pay damages for injuries resulting from any vessel of that country. It would be a disgrace to the navy, however, have successfully searched the seas without finding any signs of unlawful expeditions from our shores. It seems as likely now that watchfulness may be needed to guard against the maltreatment of American citizens. The dignity of the flag and the rights of our countrymen should be cared for by emphatic instructions today, as they were in 1871.

This is the point, and we hope that the administration understands the sentiment of the country. What President Grant did in 1871 President Cleveland would be amply justified in doing in 1895.

Marking the Battlefields.

The Richmond Dispatch has the following:

A Washington letter to The Baltimore Sun contains a lengthy interview with Congressman Tazewell Elliott, touching his proposition to have congress make an appropriation to convert the battlefields around Richmond into public parks.

Colonel Elliott says the battles that took place in the immediate vicinity of Richmond were just as important as the battles of the Civil War. It would be a disgrace to the nation, he says, to allow the battlefields to be converted into public parks.

Colonel Elliott indicated his purpose to urge this matter strongly upon congress, and expressed the opinion that it would be a disgrace to the nation to allow the battlefields to be converted into public parks.

Congressman Elliott deserves success in his patriotic undertaking, and it is to be hoped that some of Georgia's representatives will be equally active in securing a similar appropriation for the battlefields around Atlanta.

When the confederacy fell the backbone of the confederacy was broken, and judged by results, it is not too much to say that the engagements around Atlanta and the siege of the city rank with the most important battles of the war.

In the northern states every little battlefield of the revolution has its monument, and congress and the people have already contributed to these memorials.

Already the tourists who come south are complaining that it is difficult to find the sites of the battles around Atlanta, and they are disappointed because there are no traces of our old forts and breastworks.

If we neglect this matter much longer the next generation will bitterly reproach Atlanta for taking so little pains to preserve the memories of her heroic and historic past.

A Parallel Case.

We have received from Dr. J. Conzosto, the Spanish consul at Philadelphia, a courteous letter in which he calls attention to an editorial in The Pittsburg Times, which is opposed to granting belligerent rights to the Cubans. The editorial contains the following:

The parallel between France at the outbreak of the American revolution and the United States now, as drawn by a representative of the Cubans, is greatly misleading. The Cubans have no right to demand that we should grant them the same rights as we granted the Americans.

It is a mistake to suppose that this country is opposed to liberty in refusing to grant the Cubans the same rights as we granted the Americans.

The consul indorses this view, and claims that some of the newspaper articles on the opposite line are calculated to mislead and prejudice American readers.

We are perfectly willing to present the Spanish side of the question, but it is fair to say that our people have been studying the Cuban matter for the past two generations, and they are not likely to have any new light thrown upon the situation. Nor will it be easy to convince them that Cuba is not situated just as the American colonies were when France came to their aid, and helped them achieve independence.

Like our colonists, the Cubans are oppressed and taxed to death by a monarch, and are inhumanly treated by the mother country. So far the parallel is complete.

The Pittsburg Times is right when it says that France came to our aid because she had her revenge to wreak upon England, but it might have added that our government has never been satisfied with Spain's action in recognizing the belligerency of the confederacy, and her treatment of American citizens for many years has excited the just indignation of our people, and has kept our department of state busy in trying to secure proper redress and reparation.

But we do not advocate the recognition of Cuba's belligerent rights as an unfriendly act toward Spain. We claim that we are bound in common humanity to interfere to protect the insurgents against the wholesale slaughter with which they are threatened in defiance of the laws of civilized warfare. And we also claim that the position that we are bound to encourage our sister republics and the colonies in this hemisphere which are struggling to free themselves from European imperialism.

This view is entertained by the great majority of our people, as has been proven by the utterances of the press, the expressions of our congressmen, the

immense demonstration in Chicago, and the eagerness of our citizens to sign Cuban petitions asking our government to recognize their belligerency.

It strikes us that our republic cannot hold back much longer without disgracing itself. In England surprise is expressed at our tardiness in coming to the relief of Cuba, and in this country there is a clamorous demand for the administration to take prompt and vigorous action.

We are of the opinion that when congress meets some of the Tories and sycophants who edit newspapers in this country will have occasion to complain very loudly that that body is composed of a desperate crowd of jingoes. If sympathy for the Cubans in their struggle for freedom means jingoism, the Godkins and others of that kidney may as well make up their minds that the people of this country are all jingoes.

By the time congress meets the members of that body will have no doubt of the state of public opinion among their constituents on the Cuban question, and unless they are unfaithful to their trust as representative Americans, they will lose no time in recognizing the belligerent rights of the struggling Cuban patriots.

The saving grace of freedom and liberty is that they cannot shut themselves in nor build a wall around themselves. It is a part of the destiny of the American republic—unless it is to be controlled by the yankies and the counting room—to lend its sympathy, if not its active aid, to all the people everywhere who are making an earnest and intelligent effort to free themselves from oppression.

We have built up a mighty republic here in which the people are the rulers. We cannot afford to withhold our aid and sympathy from other people who are striving to free themselves from the bondage of monarchs. In the throes of our own struggle a sister nation extended aid that was a material aid to our success.

We cannot afford to fall short of our destiny. We must continue to live up to our own ideals of free government, and in order to do that, we must lend a helping hand to all who are struggling for freedom.

Bad for the New Woman.

According to Miss Millicent W. Shinn's article in The Century, the new woman does not stand a very good chance of getting a husband. Statistics show that the probability of a college woman's marriage is 55 per cent, against 90 per cent for other women who have not attended college.

Now, the new woman believes in a college education, and she is determined to have it, but it must be admitted that the matrimonial outlook for her is rather discouraging. Of course, she will be quick enough to say that it is all the worse for the new man, but under heart of hearts she will have her doubts. It is the natural destiny of all bright, pretty and good women to marry, and anything that changes this destiny is to be deplored.

The new woman will have a big problem on her hands. How can she enjoy the benefits of higher education and a husband at the same time? This is the burning issue of the hour.

Another American Triumph.

The victory of the American team over the London Athletic Club is a fitting climax to the defeat of the British jockey Valkyrie.

The London Standard admits that the Englishmen were badly beaten by the Americans in the contest for the world's championship in the general verdict in England.

All this is very pleasant and encouraging, but why should we content ourselves with demonstrating our superiority in athletics and yacht racing? If we can take the lead in play we can take it in more useful and important things.

Cups and medals are very well in their way, but we should go in for the more substantial prizes of commerce and industry. It is possible for our brains, energy and capital to cover the seas with our own ships, and win for this country the trade of the world which our negligence has enabled the English to almost monopolize.

After the international games let us see what we can do as a competitor for international business.

A Suggestion to the Croakers.

The croakers and the complainers have now had several days of uninterrupted enjoyment during which they have been able to exercise their various abilities both great and small in trying to make everything inside and outside of the great exposition fit their narrow views.

They have been playing their voluminous oration, with more than six hundred pieces, and free permission has been given them to rehearse their loud-mouthed chorus in the open air. They have been accorded every privilege; and now that they have done their best—or their worst—we are of the opinion that, as the crowning feature of their dull performance, and as a recompense for what they have tried to do, they should be allowed to "shoot the chute" in a bottomless boat.

This feature of the occasion would be heartily enjoyed by those who have conceived and built the great exposition to show what Atlanta and the south could do. Then why not let the croakers and complainers be herded in the herds and transported to the chute for their last performance? Their day is surely over, so far as the exposition is concerned. As the heat is swept away by a cold wave, so the croakers will be swept away by the force of public opinion in this section and among this people who, a quarter of a century in advance of the natural order of things, have made Atlanta its unity, its harmony and its enterprise, typical of what the new south will be in the days that are soon to come—the days that have been hastened by the great exposition.

We are of the opinion that the croakers have done about all the harm they could do, and that is not much. Sensible managers and directors of an exposition can do is to get to work and to save—merely to work as a common laborer, and to "put brains and skill into the common occupations of life." The sooner he comes to look upon himself as a common laborer, the better for him. The end of his education should be constant directed.

Louisville Courier-Journal: As Professor Washington suggests, the first duty of every citizen is to learn to work and to save—merely to work as a common laborer, and to "put brains and skill into the common occupations of life." The sooner he comes to look upon himself as a common laborer, the better for him. The end of his education should be constant directed.

Louisville Courier-Journal: As Professor Washington suggests, the first duty of every citizen is to learn to work and to save—merely to work as a common laborer, and to "put brains and skill into the common occupations of life." The sooner he comes to look upon himself as a common laborer, the better for him. The end of his education should be constant directed.

Louisville Courier-Journal: As Professor Washington suggests, the first duty of every citizen is to learn to work and to save—merely to work as a common laborer, and to "put brains and skill into the common occupations of life." The sooner he comes to look upon himself as a common laborer, the better for him. The end of his education should be constant directed.

Louisville Courier-Journal: As Professor Washington suggests, the first duty of every citizen is to learn to work and to save—merely to work as a common laborer, and to "put brains and skill into the common occupations of life." The sooner he comes to look upon himself as a common laborer, the better for him. The end of his education should be constant directed.

Louisville Courier-Journal: As Professor Washington suggests, the first duty of every citizen is to learn to work and to save—merely to work as a common laborer, and to "put brains and skill into the common occupations of life." The sooner he comes to look upon himself as a common laborer, the better for him. The end of his education should be constant directed.

Louisville Courier-Journal: As Professor Washington suggests, the first duty of every citizen is to learn to work and to save—merely to work as a common laborer, and to "put brains and skill into the common occupations of life." The sooner he comes to look upon himself as a common laborer, the better for him. The end of his education should be constant directed.

Louisville Courier-Journal: As Professor Washington suggests, the first duty of every citizen is to learn to work and to save—merely to work as a common laborer, and to "put brains and skill into the common occupations of life." The sooner he comes to look upon himself as a common laborer, the better for him. The end of his education should be constant directed.

Louisville Courier-Journal: As Professor Washington suggests, the first duty of every citizen is to learn to work and to save—merely to work as a common laborer, and to "put brains and skill into the common occupations of life." The sooner he comes to look upon himself as a common laborer, the better for him. The end of his education should be constant directed.

Louisville Courier-Journal: As Professor Washington suggests, the first duty of every citizen is to learn to work and to save—merely to work as a common laborer, and to "put brains and skill into the common occupations of life." The sooner he comes to look upon himself as a common laborer, the better for him. The end of his education should be constant directed.

Louisville Courier-Journal: As Professor Washington suggests, the first duty of every citizen is to learn to work and to save—merely to work as a common laborer, and to "put brains and skill into the common occupations of life." The sooner he comes to look upon himself as a common laborer, the better for him. The end of his education should be constant directed.

Louisville Courier-Journal: As Professor Washington suggests, the first duty of every citizen is to learn to work and to save—merely to work as a common laborer, and to "put brains and skill into the common occupations of life." The sooner he comes to look upon himself as a common laborer, the better for him. The end of his education should be constant directed.

Louisville Courier-Journal: As Professor Washington suggests, the first duty of every citizen is to learn to work and to save—merely to work as a common laborer, and to "put brains and skill into the common occupations of life." The sooner he comes to look upon himself as a common laborer, the better for him. The end of his education should be constant directed.

Louisville Courier-Journal: As Professor Washington suggests, the first duty of every citizen is to learn to work and to save—merely to work as a common laborer, and to "put brains and skill into the common occupations of life." The sooner he comes to look upon himself as a common laborer, the better for him. The end of his education should be constant directed.

Louisville Courier-Journal: As Professor Washington suggests, the first duty of every citizen is to learn to work and to save—merely to work as a common laborer, and to "put brains and skill into the common occupations of life." The sooner he comes to look upon himself as a common laborer, the better for him. The end of his education should be constant directed.

Louisville Courier-Journal: As Professor Washington suggests, the first duty of every citizen is to learn to work and to save—merely to work as a common laborer, and to "put brains and skill into the common occupations of life." The sooner he comes to look upon himself as a common laborer, the better for him. The end of his education should be constant directed.

Louisville Courier-Journal: As Professor Washington suggests, the first duty of every citizen is to learn to work and to save—merely to work as a common laborer, and to "put brains and skill into the common occupations of life." The sooner he comes to look upon himself as a common laborer, the better for him. The end of his education should be constant directed.

Louisville Courier-Journal: As Professor Washington suggests, the first duty of every citizen is to learn to work and to save—merely to work as a common laborer, and to "put brains and skill into the common occupations of life." The sooner he comes to look upon himself as a common laborer, the better for him. The end of his education should be constant directed.

Louisville Courier-Journal: As Professor Washington suggests, the first duty of every citizen is to learn to work and to save—merely to work as a common laborer, and to "put brains and skill into the common occupations of life." The sooner he comes to look upon himself as a common laborer, the better for him. The end of his education should be constant directed.

Louisville Courier-Journal: As Professor Washington suggests, the first duty of every citizen is to learn to work and to save—merely to work as a common laborer, and to "put brains and skill into the common occupations of life." The sooner he comes to look upon himself as a common laborer, the better for him. The end of his education should be constant directed.

Louisville Courier-Journal: As Professor Washington suggests, the first duty of every citizen is to learn to work and to save—merely to work as a common laborer, and to "put brains and skill into the common occupations of life." The sooner he comes to look upon himself as a common laborer, the better for him. The end of his education should be constant directed.

Louisville Courier-Journal: As Professor Washington suggests, the first duty of every citizen is to learn to work and to save—merely to work as a common laborer, and to "put brains and skill into the common occupations of life." The sooner he comes to look upon himself as a common laborer, the better for him. The end of his education should be constant directed.

Louisville Courier-Journal: As Professor Washington suggests, the first duty of every citizen is to learn to work and to save—merely to work as a common laborer, and to "put brains and skill into the common occupations of life." The sooner he comes to look upon himself as a common laborer, the better for him. The end of his education should be constant directed.

Louisville Courier-Journal: As Professor Washington suggests, the first duty of every citizen is to learn to work and to save—merely to work as a common laborer, and to "put brains and skill into the common occupations of life." The sooner he comes to look upon himself as a common laborer, the better for him. The end of his education should be constant directed.

Louisville Courier-Journal: As Professor Washington suggests, the first duty of every citizen is to learn to work and to save—merely to work as a common laborer, and to "put brains and skill into the common occupations of life." The sooner he comes to look upon himself as a common laborer, the better for him. The end of his education should be constant directed.

Louisville Courier-Journal: As Professor Washington suggests, the first duty of every citizen is to learn to work and to save—merely to work as a common laborer, and to "put brains and skill into the common occupations of life." The sooner he comes to look upon himself as a common laborer, the better for him. The end of his education should be constant directed.

Louisville Courier-Journal: As Professor Washington suggests, the first duty of every citizen is to learn to work and to save—merely to work as a common laborer, and to "put brains and skill into the common occupations of life." The sooner he comes to look upon himself as a common laborer, the better for him. The end of his education should be constant directed.

Louisville Courier-Journal: As Professor Washington suggests, the first duty of every citizen is to learn to work and to save—merely to work as a common laborer, and to "put brains and skill into the common occupations of life." The sooner he comes to look upon himself as a common laborer, the better for him. The end of his education should be constant directed.

Louisville Courier-Journal: As Professor Washington suggests, the first duty of every citizen is to learn to work and to save—merely to work as a common laborer, and to "put brains and skill into the common occupations of life." The sooner he comes to look upon himself as a common laborer, the better for him. The end of his education should be constant directed.

Louisville Courier-Journal: As Professor Washington suggests, the first duty of every citizen is to learn to work and to save—merely to work as a common laborer, and to "put brains and skill into the common occupations of life." The sooner he comes to look upon himself as a common laborer, the better for him. The end of his education should be constant directed.

Louisville Courier-Journal: As Professor Washington suggests, the first duty of every citizen is to learn to work and to save—merely to work as a common laborer, and to "put brains and skill into the common occupations of life." The sooner he comes to look upon himself as a common laborer, the better for him. The end of his education should be constant directed.

Louisville Courier-Journal: As Professor Washington suggests, the first duty of every citizen is to learn to work and to save—merely to work as a common laborer, and to "put brains and skill into the common occupations of life." The sooner he comes to look upon himself as a common laborer, the better for him. The end of his education should be constant directed.

Louisville Courier-Journal: As Professor Washington suggests, the first duty of every citizen is to learn to work and to save—merely to work as a common laborer, and to "put brains and skill into the common occupations of life." The sooner he comes to look upon himself as a common laborer, the better for him. The end of his education should be constant directed.

Louisville Courier-Journal: As Professor Washington suggests, the first duty of every citizen is to learn to work and to save—merely to work as a common laborer, and to "put brains and skill into the common occupations of life." The sooner he comes to look upon himself as a common laborer, the better for him. The end of his education should be constant directed.

Louisville Courier-Journal: As Professor Washington suggests, the first duty of every citizen is to learn to work and to save—merely to work as a common laborer, and to "put brains and skill into the common occupations of life." The sooner he comes to look upon himself as a common laborer, the better for him. The end of his education should be constant directed.

Louisville Courier-Journal: As Professor Washington suggests, the first duty of every citizen is to learn to work and to save—merely to work as a common laborer, and to "put brains and skill into the common occupations of life." The sooner he comes to look upon himself as a common laborer, the better for him. The end of his education should be constant directed.

Louisville Courier-Journal: As Professor Washington suggests, the first duty of every citizen is to learn to work and to save—merely to work as a common laborer, and to "put brains and skill into the common occupations of life." The sooner he comes to look upon himself as a common laborer, the better for him. The end of his education should be constant directed.

Louisville Courier-Journal: As Professor Washington suggests, the first duty of every citizen is to learn to work and to save—merely to work as a common laborer, and to "put brains and skill into the common occupations of life." The sooner he comes to look upon himself as a common laborer, the better for him. The end of his education should be constant directed.

Louisville Courier-Journal: As Professor Washington suggests, the first duty of every citizen is to learn to work and to save—merely to work as a common laborer, and to "put brains and skill into the common occupations of life." The sooner he comes to look upon himself as a common laborer, the better for him. The end of his education should be constant directed.

Louisville Courier-Journal: As Professor Washington suggests, the first duty of every citizen is to learn to work and to save—merely to work as a common laborer, and to "put brains and skill into the common occupations of life." The sooner he comes to look upon himself as a common laborer, the better for him. The end of his education should be constant directed.

Louisville Courier-Journal: As Professor Washington suggests, the first duty of every citizen is to learn to work and to save—merely to work as a common laborer, and to "put brains and skill into the common occupations of life." The sooner he comes to look upon himself as a common laborer, the better for him. The end of his education should be constant directed.

Louisville Courier-Journal: As Professor Washington suggests, the first duty of every citizen is to learn to work and to save—merely to work as a common laborer, and to "put brains and skill into the common occupations of life." The sooner he comes to look upon himself as a common laborer, the better for him. The end of his education should be constant directed.

Louisville Courier-Journal: As Professor Washington suggests, the first duty of every citizen is to learn to work and to save—merely to work as a common laborer, and to "put brains and skill into the common occupations of life." The sooner he comes to look upon himself as a common laborer, the better for him. The end of his education should be constant directed.

Louisville Courier-Journal: As Professor Washington suggests, the first duty of every citizen is to learn to work and to save—merely to work as a common laborer, and to "put brains and skill into the common occupations of life." The sooner he comes to look upon himself as a common laborer, the better for him. The end of his education should be constant directed.

Louisville Courier-Journal: As Professor Washington suggests, the first duty of every citizen is to learn to work and to save—merely to work as a common laborer, and to "put brains and skill into the common occupations of life." The sooner he comes to look upon himself as a common laborer, the better for him. The end of his education should be constant directed.

Louisville Courier-Journal: As Professor Washington suggests, the first duty of every citizen is to learn to work and to save—merely to work as a common laborer, and to "put brains and skill into the common occupations of life." The sooner he comes to look upon himself as a common laborer, the better for him. The end of his education should be constant directed.

Louisville Courier-Journal: As Professor Washington suggests, the first duty of every citizen is to learn to work and to save—merely to work as a common laborer, and to "put brains and skill into the common occupations of life." The sooner he comes to look upon himself as a common laborer, the better for him. The end of his education should be constant directed.

Louisville Courier-Journal: As Professor Washington suggests, the first duty of every citizen is to learn to work and to save—merely to work as a common laborer, and to "put brains and skill into the common occupations of life." The sooner he comes to look upon himself as a common laborer, the better for him. The end of his education should be constant directed.

Louisville Courier-Journal: As Professor Washington suggests, the first duty of

st Point R.R.
Way of Alabama.

partment.

August 29, 1902.

he Public

the Cotton States
ation, Atlanta, Ga.,
ember 1st, all bag-
proper over these
to passengers only
of Georgia ware-
street and Madison

warded over these
proper, will be re-
union passenger
JOHN A. GEE,
Passenger Agent.

eral Manager.

Schedules

of All Train
Standard Time.

Company.

DEPART TO—

Richmond 7:30 am

Washington 12:00 pm

St. Paul 3:30 pm

St. Louis 4:30 pm

St. Paul 5:30 pm

St. Louis 6:30 pm

St. Paul 7:30 pm

St. Louis 8:30 pm

St. Paul 9:30 pm

St. Louis 10:30 pm

St. Paul 11:30 pm

St. Louis 12:30 am

St. Paul 1:30 am

St. Louis 2:30 am

St. Paul 3:30 am

St. Louis 4:30 am

St. Paul 5:30 am

St. Louis 6:30 am

St. Paul 7:30 am

St. Louis 8:30 am

St. Paul 9:30 am

St. Louis 10:30 am

St. Paul 11:30 am

St. Louis 12:30 pm

St. Paul 1:30 pm

St. Louis 2:30 pm

St. Paul 3:30 pm

St. Louis 4:30 pm

St. Paul 5:30 pm

St. Louis 6:30 pm

St. Paul 7:30 pm

St. Louis 8:30 pm

St. Paul 9:30 pm

St. Louis 10:30 pm

St. Paul 11:30 pm

St. Louis 12:30 am

St. Paul 1:30 am

St. Louis 2:30 am

St. Paul 3:30 am

St. Louis 4:30 am

St. Paul 5:30 am

St. Louis 6:30 am

St. Paul 7:30 am

St. Louis 8:30 am

St. Paul 9:30 am

St. Louis 10:30 am

St. Paul 11:30 am

St. Louis 12:30 pm

St. Paul 1:30 pm

St. Louis 2:30 pm

St. Paul 3:30 pm

St. Louis 4:30 pm

St. Paul 5:30 pm

St. Louis 6:30 pm

St. Paul 7:30 pm

St. Louis 8:30 pm

St. Paul 9:30 pm

St. Louis 10:30 pm

St. Paul 11:30 pm

St. Louis 12:30 am

St. Paul 1:30 am

St. Louis 2:30 am

St. Paul 3:30 am

St. Louis 4:30 am

St. Paul 5:30 am

St. Louis 6:30 am

St. Paul 7:30 am

St. Louis 8:30 am

St. Paul 9:30 am

St. Louis 10:30 am

St. Paul 11:30 am

St. Louis 12:30 pm

CONGRESS OF WOMEN

The First Convention of Women Held
at the Exposition.

MRS. FELTON IN THE CHAIR

Miss Marguerita Arlina Hamm Reads
an Ode on the South—Personal
and Social Gossip.

The feature of yesterday at the exposition was the formal inauguration of the congresses. The exercises took place in the auditorium and were exceedingly interesting. Mrs. Louie M. Gordon, as chairman, has devoted her time and attention to this work most faithfully, and they promise to form one of the important features of the exposition.

The exercises of yesterday were of a preliminary and introductory nature. There were addresses by Mrs. Gordon and Mrs. Thompson, an ode by Marguerita Arlina Hamm and short talks by a number of representative women. After music and a prayer by Dr. McDonald, Mrs. Gordon

will see appear in every part
Of your broad lands in beauty phased.

Keep on, brave daughters of our race,
The royal labor started here,
A labor which will lift our place
Into a higher atmosphere.

Keep on! Our labor ne'er grows old,
And ne'er is lost upon our earth.
It will return a hundred fold
In deeds more precious far than gold;

In love, in blessing and in worth.
Greeting, and Short Talks.

Miss Winslow, of Boston, was one of
the visiting women who were expected to
make one of the talks, but she was ill and
could not be present. Miss Harding, of
Pennsylvania, gave a very interesting
short talk. Others who joined in the
greeting and gave appropriate short talks
were Mrs. Osborne, of Columbus; Mrs.
Hunt, of Minnesota; Mrs. Peabody, of Phil-
adelphia; Mrs. Kinney, of Kentucky; Miss
Benning and others. These talks were
informal and all were interesting as re-
flecting the importance of these congresses
as a phase of the women's work.

The formal inauguration was most suc-
cessful. The congresses will grow daily
in importance.

For today Mrs. Gordon has selected Mrs.
Albert Cox to preside. Among those who
will address the congress today are Misses
Winslow, Mrs. Cantrell, of Kentucky, Miss
Steiner and others.

Creole Cooking as It
Is Seen at the Fair.

A visiting woman writes me to tell her

what the creole kitchen is. The kitchen,

which is part of the woman's department,

in one of the most interesting spots on the

exposition grounds and will vie with Sher-

iff Callaway's barbecue as they are natu-

rally very desirous of sampling genuine

southern cookery. On next Wednesday

the kitchen will be opened. It is part of

the woman's building annex.

Mrs. Hugh Hagan has charge of it, and

it will probably be the largest source of

income which is part of the woman's de-

partment. The building is made of gen-

uine Georgia logs, daubed with clay like

the negro cabins of ante-bellum days. In

the center is a large counter, and its sec-

ond story is converted into a roof gar-

den, with bright awnings and decorative

palms. There are pretty rooms also, to

be used for private lunches.

The visitor who walks into this unique

restaurant's main entrance is at once im-

pressed by its pretty southern atmosphere.

The waitresses employed are colored girls,

who wear the regulation black dress with

white caps and aprons; these represent the

working class of negroes of this genera-

tion. Behind the lunch counter an old-

fashioned negro woman presides—a gen-

uine servant of the old times in checked

homespun frock and bright bandanna head

dress. The thing is the plaine seller.

Do you know what plaine is? Well if

you don't you have never enjoyed the per-

fection of New Orleans candies. The pla-

ine seller is from New Orleans, and here

is a distinctive and picturesque individ-

ity. She is as black as ebony, with a face

that shines with good will and cleanliness.

Flourine is a Mexican word, and means

some sort of sweet. Ask the ebony woman

how to make this delicious brown sugar

and pecan candy and she will nod her head

mysteriously and give you an indefinite

answer; for the secret is her own and she

does not intend to reveal it any more than

Helen Taylor, the negro caterer from

New Orleans, will account for you the

mysteries of gumbo, or at least with her

own particular method of making gumbo,

for everybody has a different method.

The gumbo is a specialty here, and

so is a wonderful crab omelet originated

in the Crescent city. Crabs, oysters, fish

of all kinds are served after the French

recettes that have made creole cooking

famous throughout the country. The cof-

fee is a new brand, Kobanna.

The ceiling of the first floor is decorated

in red and yellow, and the windows are

hung with the strange oriental draperies

made by the Arcadian colony of women in

the lower part of Louisiana. These stuffs

are now becoming quite a marketable com-

modity, and the northern and western wo-

man who has in her home an Arcadian

rug hanging considers that she has ob-

tained something out of the usual in de-

coration. Mexican musicians will play their

plaintive airs during the luncheon hours,

adding much to the romantic and distinc-

tive charms of the place.

No distinguished visitor will be allowed

to leave the city without a little compli-

mentary luncheon here. Mrs. Grover

Cleveland will have a breakfast given

here by the board of women managers.

The cold-bread eaters of the north and

west who read with horror of the rich-

ness of southern cooking, their hot bread

and waffles and their highly seasoned dis-

hes, come here to be converted to the de-

liciousness thereof. The old negroes, in

her blue homespun and red and yellow

bandanna, will have a ready answer to

criticisms across the line in that devil crab

and gumbo are as digestive as apple pie

and cold bacon and beans. Indeed, if she

has any knowledge of the values of food,

she can explain almost that corn bread

served here in various forms, the light

yellow bread and muffins, the hocke and

corn pone, are the breads which have

kept the race in the possession of white,

faultless teeth and strong muscles.

A Famous Syrian

Who Will Be Here Soon.

Madame Anna Korany has the full right

to be an advanced woman. She comes from

a country where women are actually the

subjugated slaves and playthings that are

mentioned over here in the speeches of

American women.

Madame Korany is beautiful and gifted,

a deep thinker, a philosopher and reformer

of the finest type, she represents today the

cause of the oriental woman. She is an

Armenian and a follower of the Presbyte-

rian religion. She came to this country

some seven years ago and since that time

she has given talks and lectures on the

life and religion of her people before all

the prominent organizations of women in

the United States. She is a member of

Sorosis and through her charms of per-

son and her brilliancy of intellect she has

taken front rank among the women lead-

ers of today. She will visit Atlanta during

the women's congresses and will lecture

at that time. In her own country she has

been the promoter of many reforms and

educational plans bearing upon the ad-

vancement of her sex. She is of a perfect

oriental type, with the full, soft lips and

the deep, marvelous eyes of her race—

eyes that seem to keep the serious and the

mysterious of the world in their depths.

News and Gossip of a Social Nature.

The Los Angeles Times contains the fol-

lowing announcement of interest here,

where the bride is well known:

"A pretty wedding took place September

11th in the parlor of the Argyle, when Mrs.

Lena G. Howe was married to Charles M.

Meeker. Rev. Daniel Read performed the

ceremony. The bride wore a dainty gown

of pale lilac silk, with garniture of white

lace and lilac satin ribbons. A handsome

diamond star sparkled in her hair, and

other diamond ornaments were caught

about her bodice and fastened in her ears.

She carried a cluster of white carnations

and maiden hair ferns. The bride's sister,

Mrs. Kling, wore a gown of pale green silk

trimmed with cream lace and pink roses.

The parlor was artistically decorated; the

mantel was backed with pink roses, car-

nations and pepper sprays; the chandeliers

were wreathed with pink carnations, and

bouquets of roses were arranged about the

room. After the ceremony a supper was

served, the table being prettily decorated

with a large bowl of white roses in the

center and roses scattered with trails of sim-

ilar over the cloth. Among the guests were:

Mr. and Mrs. Kling, Mr. and Mrs. Gillette,

Mr. and Mrs. Morfitt, Mr. and Mrs. Hay-

wood, Dr. and Mrs. Pilkington, Mrs. Wal-

lace, Mr. Eldridge, Dr. A. Davidson, R. E.

Cottle, Messrs. Hough, Brown, H. S.

Eberle, J. R. Rush, Miss Woods and Mrs.

Walker."

